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THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY STATE GRANGE OF SOUTH CARO-

Proceedings of Wifth Aunual Session oficial Report for the News and Courier

Colosibia, S.C., February ?! The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Carolina, met at 7 p. m. in its fifth annual session, and was opened in due form in the fourth degree by the Worthy Master, D. Wyatt Aiken. The officers were all present except Ceres and Flora. The roll of Granges was called and sixty-two representatives answered except names.

Bro. Leaphart, from Grange 64, stated that his Grange was in arrears to the State Grange, but as it was one of the Granges that had lost by the failure of Fadey & Co., and whose loss had been assumed by the State Grange, he asked that said claim be absorbed by the payment from time to time of the quarter

On motion, the request was granted. The treasurer reported that the delegates who had answered to the roll call were properly accredited, and had each during the evening paid into his hand all demands against their respective Granges, as shown by the secretary

The Worthy Master read the following address, which, on motion, was referred a committee: Brothers and Sisters of the State Grang

South Carolina: At the annual meeting of this body in November, 1875, a resolution was passed authorizing the Master and Executive Committee to revise our by-laws, and to elect the time of holding our annual ressions. Mature consideration induced the selection of the first Wednesday in February. Hence, more than a twelvement has clapsed since we last assembled, and so many have been the changes bled, and so many have been the changes and so momentous the times, that our Order in South Carolina has had its im-ortance almost overshadowed by other

interests more potential with the public mind. For the past six months our Granges have been generally inactive. Many have died of inattention, some Many have died of inattention, some have consolidated, others are dormant, and but a few are live, active, working Granges. Much responsibility rests upon this session of the State Grange. You will be expected to create anew that enthusiasm which once induced farmers throughout the State to cast their lots with the State to cast their lots.

with us. You must revivify the Order or its usefulness is gone. A Grange must be progressive to be advantageous to its membership; for it to become stagnant is to invite dissolution. I am assured, however, that a due attention to the beliefs of our Order will previous its our order will previous and our order will previous order the order or its useful to be advantageous to its membership; for it to be one stagnant is to invite dissolution. ests of our Order will revive will our iranges, and prevent a continuance of

At our last meeting the Master was authorized to appoint in each county a Deputy, whose duty it should be to visit all the new Granges herever charter members demanded it; this work, too, was to be done as a valuation of the county of the c as to be done as a voluntary pleasure the necessary traveling expenses being allowed from the initiation fees whenever subordinate Granges were organized.—
Before making any such appointments I determined to try the experiment in my own county by doing what would be expected of these appointees. The result pected of these appointees. The resul private conveyance, and found the a gratuity. Consequently, after advising what was expected of these deputies, I was unable to get Masters in one-half of the counties of the State, who were com-petent, to consent to perform this labor and, therefore, appointed but it faw dep-

The Master consented to perform th duties of his office without remuneration I confess I have done but little, an yielded to but a few of the many call yielded to but a few of the many calls made upon me; but the little that I did do consumed eighty-one days of the year, or just about three months of worling time. I do not believe that the faraers of Seuth Carolina will ever again consent to exact labor of any officer without returning him an equivalent for work done. I trust, therefore, you will in your wisdom contrive some means by which regular visits to the subordinate Granges will be made by the proper officer during the ensuing year, for which remuneration will be allowed and paid.

I am unable to suggest methods by which our Granges can be revived, and I am unwilling to present for your consid-

am unwilling to present for your consideration enterprises that might be entered into and controlled by our subordinate Granges, while so much lethargy prevails throughout the State. I am satisfied thoughout the State. however, if you adopt a system of quarterly reports, which, in addition to furnishing the information required by the National Grange, will advise the brother-bood threath of the Control hood throughout the State upon the condition of our crops at stated times durin dition of our crops at stated times during the year, you will have taken one step in the tight direction. These reports should be ferwarded promptly by the first day of the first month of each quarter, and consolidated for publication by the Secretary of the State Grange as soon thereafter as practicable. Some convenient forms of such blank reports are herewith submitted. As I can see no objection to giving such information to the world, I will agree to publish the Secretary's quarterly consolidated report, free of cost to the Grange, in the Agricultural Department of the weekly News.

At our last meeting we also requested columny contributions of only one dolars and the secretary contributions of only one dolars and the secretary contributions of only one dolars and the secretary contributions of only one dolars.

our dast meeting we also requested voluntary contributions of only one dollar each from all the Granges in South Caroline to create a fund that would an able us to issue a monthly bulletin or circular of information for the Patrons of Husbandry, Some few Granges contrib-uted one dollar each, and there was consequently a sort of spasmodic appearance of a small circular, that from its irregular, that from its irregular, that so the Granges could not possibly have benefitted them the amount expenses of the state of the same of th

ded for its publication. Its issue has finally become extinct.

As editor of the Rural Carolinian As editor of the Rural Carolinian II ased eyery effort to induce the Patrons and Grangers to subscribe to the only exicutural journal in the State, particularly as the State Grange, by formal resolution, had commended this monthly magazine to the farmers of the State. But its fate was that of the monthly circular, and already it has censed to exist, having died from want of patrongers.

having died from want of patronage.

Possibly these two enterprises mighthave survived had they been conducted upon the basis of voluntary issues; for our people seem to be averse to pay for that information so assentially necessary now-a-days to the progressive farmer or large.

The system of agencies adopted by the State Grange has, for more causes man one, perhaps, not satisfied the anticipations of the members of our Order. As these two appointees will present reports that will apeak for themselves, I fraterially refer you to said reports for information upon this subject.

question of co-operation 'a ct pres the States, and there is great diversity of



Sillingence:

BY HOYT & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

VOL. XII--NO. 34.

conviction is, that if co-operation were studied and appreciated as it should be by the membership, it would become a panacea for most of our illa. Co-operation does not mean jetst-stockism, nor is it buying for each and selling at cost, or underselling the mercantile establishments of the country. But it is simply entering the field of competition with the mercantile raternity, and dividing the profits of trade among the purchasers. the mercantile fraternity, and dividing the profits of trade among the purchasers. If any half dozen Granges in any county in the State were to establish a co-operative store upon this principle, and buy and self for cash, the customers of the store would soon discover the necessity of more rigid economy at home; they would discr d many of their innumerable wants, most of which are imaginary at best, and, by reducing their habits of life to a degree of consumption based solely upon a cash system, they would, at an early day, forget the flesh-pots of the past, the poverty of the present, and entertain bright anticipations for the future. I can do little else than bring the attention of the Grange to this important subtion of the Grange to this important sub-ject, but I do so with an earnestness that, could it be shared by Patrons throughout the State, would prove a mighty lever in retiving the Granges, and restoring the wonted prosperity of our impoverished

At this session you will alter or amend, adopt or reject, the By-Laws published by the Master and Executive Committee. Whilst I approve their publication, I feel assured Article 3 should be amended so as to leave the place of holding our annual session to be selected by the Grange in their t-easuries, and appropriate the same to the liquidation of the claims of those members who were the victims of additional and the same to the liquidation of the claims of those members who were the Whilst I approve their publication, I feel assured Article 3 should be amended so as to leave the place of holding our annual session to be selected by the Grange itself, and, in their failure to decide, to require the Executive Committee to se-ect the place, and give the necessary publicity before the succeeding annual

At our last session a brother was accused of assisting parties who had not taken four degrees in gaining access to our hall during the meeting of the State Grange. This matter was by resolution submitted to a committee for investigation. The report of that committee is herewith presented. During the past fall other charges of a serious nature were preferred against this same brother by an adjacent Grange, which I have thought should be submitted for your consideration. I therefore herewith present them for your action. resent them for your action.

present them for your action.

I also submit for your determination one or two cases of complaints from Granges against infringements by adjacent Granges upon their territorial rights. These questions could ensity have been settled by the Master, but with the hope that action upon them by the State Grange might prevent similar recurrences, I have thought proper to lay them before you at this session.

At the session of the National Grange, held in Louisville in November, 1875, several amendments to our Constitution were submitted for ratification or rejection by the several State Granges, and the

were submitted for ratification or rejection by the several State Granges, and the fate of one of these amendments has just been decided. It was proposed to amend Art. 7, Sec. 2, so as to give to each Subordinate Grange the power to regulate the dues and fees paid into the State Carage treasury. This amendment having been adopted, your attention is called to the article as amended, that you may decide whether any change should be made in the payment of dues by the Subordinate Granges of South Carolina.

At its recent session in Chicago, the National Grange approved and submitted for ratification or rejection by the State

for ratification or rejection by the State Granges four additional amendments to our Constitution. The first amendment proposes to allow fourth degree members to become eligible to all the higher degrees. The second amendment propor to reduce the Executive Committee of the National Grange to three members, and makes the Master of the National Grange a member ex officio of the Executive Committee. The third proposes to require the National Grange to meet biennially instead of annually. And the fourth proposes to allow Subordinate Granges to elect a representative to the State Grange in the event the Master is unable to attend. A printed copy of these amendments is herewith submitted, and your action is required upon them.

these amendments is herewith submitted, and your action is required upon them.

My term of service as Master of this State Grange has Aspired, and at this session you will be required by the constitution to elect my successor. I cannot vacate this position without returning to the brotherhood throghout the State my sincerest thanks for that uniform deference that has been shown me on all occasions by individual Patrons and our Subordinate Granges. Appeals from my rdinate Granges. Appeals from my ulings have never been intimated, and a fraggrand compliance has on all occasions been awarded, me. This reflection has endeared the order to me, and the more I have worked for it the more has it comin the distell for it the more has it com-mended itself to my admiration and love. In the future, as in the past, I expect to cultivate a zeal for its permanency, and will never conclude that the Order of the ations of Husbandry has fulfilled its pission in South Carolina until it shall

pays enrolled among its members a ma-ority of the farmers of our State.

The Executive Committee submitted heir report, which was also referred to a The Treasurer submitted his report

which was also referred. The Worthy Master announced the

following committees: Committee on W. Master's Address— Bros. W. W. Russell, P. H. Adams, B.

G. Price
Compute of Executive Committee's
Report—Brot. 1. J. Patterson, J. R.
Spearman, J. R. Wilbur,
Committee on Resolutions—Bros. J. A. Sligh, J. F. Coloman, George McCutchen Committee on Finance and Auditing—

Bros. J. S. Hair, J. H. Huffman, B. H. Committee on Order of Business—Bros. J. N. Lipscomb, John Bratton, G. M.

Mattison.

Bro, Leaghart moved that a Committee on unfinished business be appointed.

Adopted. Whereupon the Worthy Master appointed Bros. G. Leaphart, R. A. Love, B. B. McWhite.

On motion, all resolutions were referred to apprepariate committees without debate. Bro. Lipscomb submitted a series of

hous Grange, which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. On motion, the Grangs adjourned un il 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. WM. Hood, Secretary.

ivi /Sebond Day. The W. Master called the Grange to

rder at 9 o'clock a. m., and opened in ne form. The Master of Grange 281 reported, and was admitted as a member of the

State Grange.

By request of the chairman of the Committee on W. Master's Address, Bro.

Norris vas added to that committee. Norris vas added to that committee.
Committee on Business reported the following: "That the order of business for this tession of the State Grange be as follows: First, opening the Grange; second, reading the minutes; third, motions and productions; fourth, report of the Executive Committee and officers of the Grange; fifth, reports of standing opinion among our leading members relative to its effect upon the Order. My

The Secretary submitted his report which was referred to Auditing and Finance Committee.

By order, copies of the Proceedings of the National Grange and copies of Co-operative Rules were distributed among the members.

Representatives from Granges Nos. 1, 25, 60, 328 and 333 reported, and took their seats. Bro. P. S. Felder, Grange agent in Charleston, submitted a verbal report of the business of his office, which was en-

Co. agency, the election of officers, and the reports of committees were submitted, and referred to the Committee on Reso-

The Committee on Resolutions reported back two papers in their hands, on Pomona Granges and co-operative stores, and asked that they be referred to committees having these special subjects un der their supervision. So ordered. The same committee submitted the fol-

Resolved, That the election of officers be made the special order for this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported
as follows:

Resolved, That all those Granges that

victims of said awindle, and that the rep-

claims of those members who were the victims of said swindle, and that the representatives from these Granges be allowed seats in the State Grange be allowed seats in the State Grange be required to place the amounts due by said Granges to their credit quarterly, and at each annual session of the State Grange report the amount paid on each claim: Provided, that all claimants deposit satisfactory vouchers with the Secretary of the State Grange. Adopted.

Bro. J. A. Mills moved that our distinguished Brothers, Governor Hampton and Lieutenant-Governor Simpson, be invited to the privileges of the floor of the State Grange. Adopted.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the Grange took a recess until 4 p. m.

The Grange resumed business at the expiration of recess, and the special order for that hour was called for, to-wit: the election of officers. The Worthy Master appointed Bros. Mattison, Cox and Mc-Whito as tellers, and ordered the Grange to prepare their ballots for Master. The ballots were cast, the tellers retired and counted the votes, and reported Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, of Chappell's Depot, S. C., had received a majority of the votes cast. Thereupon the Worthy Master declared Bro. J. N. Lipscomb duly elected Master of the State Grange of South Carolina for the next two ensuing years.

The Grange were ordered to repare their ballots for Overseer. The votes were polled, the tellers retired and counted, and reported that no Brother had received a majority of the votes cast, and consequently there was no election. A second ballot was immediately held, and resulted, as reported by the tellers, in a majority of the votes being cast for Bro.

second ballot was immediately held, and resulted, as reported by the tellers, in a majority of the votes being cast for Bro. J. S. Richardson, of Sumter, whereupon the Worth Master declared Bro. J. S. Richardson of Sumter, S. C., duly elected Overseer of the State Grange of South Carolina for the next two ensuing years. A ballot was next held for Lecturer, which resulted in no choice. Immediately a second ballot was ordered, and, as the result, the tellers reported that Bro. J. E. Tindal, of Packsville, Clarendon

J. E. Tindal, of Packsville, Clarendon nty, S. C., received a majority of the votes cast. Whereupon the Worthy Master declared Bro. Tindal Lecturer of the State Grange of South Carolina for

the State Grange of South Carolina for the next two ensuing years.

A ballot for Steward was ordered, and the vote being cast, the tellers retired, counted the votes and reported that Bro.
P. R. Brown received a majority of the votes cast, whereupon the Worthy Master declared Bro. Brown, of Anderson Coun-ty, duly elected Steward of State Grange of South Carolina for the two next en-

suing years.

On motion, the special order was suspended, and made the special order for 7 o'clock p. m.

The Committee on Worthy Master's Address reported that as far as their limited time would admit they had examined the same, and respectfully report in part that so much as relate to the supervision of subpodiants Granges by local part that so much as relate to the supervision of subordinate Granges by lecturers be committed to the charge of Pomona Granges. Secondly, that the system of quarterly reports proposed by the Worthy Master be adopted. Thirdly, that our agency in Charleston be continued, and all Granges be encouraged to patronize it. And, fourthly, that the Central Bureau agency be re-established; provided, it can be made self-sustaining, and especially do they recommend the establishment of County or Pomona agencies. Adopted.

agencies. Adopted.
The Executive Committee submitted the following report:

ON CO-OPERATION AND LIFE INSURANCE That portion of the Worthy Master's address at our last annual session relating to insurance was referred to the Executive Committee. The subject being a new one, with little time and no reliable source of information at hand, your committee's report was an imperfect one. Since that time your committee have obtained the information that there are in tained the information that there are in the different States many co-operative or mutual aid associations in operation, some of which have been in existence many years, among the Masons and Odd Fetlows. In several of the Northern and Northwestern States there are like institutions organized by the Patrons of Flus-bandry. At Elmira, N. Y., there is one

in successful operation with about 1,100 members, and organized eighteen months ago. They have had ten deaths, calling for ten assessments in eighteen months. In the Elmira society the membership fee was three dollers until they numbered five hundred members, they then ed five hundred members; they then adopted a scale of membership—less than 35 years, \$3; from 36 to 45, inclusive \$5; from 51 to 55, inclusive, \$8; from 56 to 61, inclusive, \$15, and so on. To become a member the applicant must be a Patron in good standing, male or female, in sound god standing, male or female, in sound health, and be recommended by a Master, Director or Agent. Your committee have ascertained that the death rates are about one per cent, or ten deaths in a about one per cent., or ten deaths in a thousand. In their entire management they have aimed at simplicity and economy. The cost of obtaining membership varies with age, but the assessments are allike on all members, male and female. When a member dies every other member pays one dollar to his or her family or legate. The expenses of the society or legates. The expenses of the society are defrayed by membership sees, which are graded according to age. Your committee would recommend the organization of societies of this kind in this State,

and are pleased to report that one has al

submitted.

ready been organized at Orangeburg, which has recently been incorporated, and has commenced business under very favorable circumstances. Respectfully After discussion the report was adopted and commended to the consideration of Granges throughout the State.

The Executive Committee further reported, recommending the appointment of a committee to wait upon Governo Hampton, and request him to suggest to ropriety or organizing a

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE

or this State. Adopted without discus The Worthy Master appointed as the committee to wait upon Governor Humpton as recommended by the Executive Committee, Bros. R. M. Sims, L. J. Pat-

terson and John Bratton.
The Executive Committee further re the Executive Committee further reported, recommending the appointment of a committee to memorielize the Legislature at its next session, to pass a law abolishing the existing fence law, and requiring stock instead of crops to be fenced. Adopted. Whereupon the Worthy Master appointed Bros. Iredell Jones, J. N. Huffman and R. C. Carliste as the committee.

Bro. Mills offered a resolution relative

Bro. Mills offered a resolution relative to petitioning the Legislature to legislate upon the trafficing in seed cotton. Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Unfinished Business submitted the following report:

1st. On page 21 of Proceedings of last Session, we find a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature asking for the passage of a law to regulate the traffic in seed cotton; also, on page 36, to petition the Legislature to prohibit traffic in small products between the setting and rising of the sun. Has it been done? been done?

2d. On page 25, we find that the Ex ecutive Committee was instructed to make special arrangements with some

chemist in regard to inspecting fertilizers.

Has it been done?

3d. On page 34, we find that the Committee on Regalia were instructed to report a rele requiring members and visitors, during the sessions of the State Grange, to appear in full regalia. What action has been taken? Respectfully submitted.

Explanations were given by members of the above committees, who were present, which being satisfactory the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business was received as information. At 6 p. m. the Grange took a recess for one hour, and on re assembling Bro. Al-ston moved that no leave of absence be

granted during the remainder of this meeting, unless in case of sickness or other necessity. Adopted.

The special order was called for, and the members were ordered to prepare their ballots for Assistant Steward. The votes were cast, and the tellers reported as the result of the ballot that Bro. A. P. West, of Edgefield County, was duly elected, whereupon the Worthy Master declared Bro. West Assistant Steward of the State Grange of South Carolina for the two next ensuing years.

A ballot was at once ordered for Chap-lain, and Bro. R. D. Perry, of Chester County, was elected and declared by the W. Master to be the Chaplain of the State Grange of South Carolina for the

State Grange of South Carolina for the next two ensuing years.

A ballot was immediately entered into for Treasurer, and resulted in the re-election of Bro. A. M. Aiken, of Greenwood, S. C., who was declared by the Master to be the Treasurer of the State Grange of South Carolina for the two next ensuing

A ballot was ordered for Secretary, and resulted in the election of Bro. T. W. Hollowey, of Pomaria, S. C., who was declared by the W. Master the Secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina for

the two next ensuing years.

A ballot was ordered for Gatekeeper, and resulted in the election of Bro. A. W. Hamer, of Marlboro', who was de-clared by the W. Master the Gatekeeper of the State Grange of South Carolina for

the next two ensuing years.

A ballot was ordered for Ceres, which resulted in a failure to elect. A second ballot was ordered, and the tellers reported that Sister W. A. Love had re-ceived a majority of the votes cast, where upon the Worthy Master declared Sister Love, of Chester County, to be Ceres of the State Grange of South Carolina for

A ballot was ordered for Pomona which r sulted in the election of Sister

which r sulted in the election of Sister T. Taylor of Columbia, who was acclared by the Worthy Master to be Pomoni of the State Grange of South Carolina.

A ballot was ordered for Flora, and resulted in the election of Sister J. J. Roche, of Charleston, who was declared by the Worthy Master to be Flora of the South Carolina State Grange for the next

two years. A ballot was ordered for Lady Assist ant Steward, and resulted in the election of Sister M. E. Tindal, of Clarendon County, who was declared by the Worthy Master to be Lady Assistant Steward of the State Grange of South Carolina for

the next two years.

A ballot was ordered to fill the annual vacancy in the Executive Committee of Fairfield County, was declared duly elected to fill the vacancy. The Committee on Resolutions to

whom had been referred the proposition to organize POMONA GRANGES throughout the State, submitted a report

which was, after lengthy discussion amended, and adopted as follows:

Whereas, the financial condition of the State Grange effectually proclude the possibility of any arrangement being made to pay the expenses of keeping the made to pay the expenses of keeping the Worthy Master, or any other officer of the State Grange, in the field to give the necessary attention and supervision to the several subordinate Granges, to restore them and keep them in a healthy and thriving condition;

And, whereas, it is rully apparent that a very large number of said subordinate

Granges are not in good working order and thrifty condition, and it is certain that many of them will soon cease to ex-ist if not in some way reinvigorated;

therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That it is essentially necessary that this State Grange adop some more practical and cheaper ma in this State than is now furnished by the present State organization. For the purpose of obtaining the foregoing object, the following plan is proposed: In each county of the State in which there are erganized as many as four sub-ordinate Granges there shall be, on or before the first day of May 1872 a Po-

before the first day of May, 1877, a Po-mona Grange organized, compand as provided for by the action of the National Grange. That to such Pomona Grange in each county be delegated all the power and jurisdiction for the control and regulation

jurisdiction for the control and regulation of the subordinate Granges which is now vested in this State Grange, subject to such restrictions and regulations as may be from time to time made by either the National or State Grange.

That the subordinate Granges be represented in the Pomona Grange of the county in which it is located, provided that when from any peculiarity of location, distance or interest, a subordinate Grange wishes to attach itself to the Pomona Grange of an adjoining county is mona Grange of an adjoining county, it may be allowed to do so, giving official

acceptance from the Poptons Grange to which it has become attached.

That all the reports now required to be made from officers of subordinate Granges to officers of this State Grange, be made to officers of the same department in the

That aggregate reports be made by the officers of the Pomopa Arrange to the officers of the State Grange of the same de-

cers of the State Grange of the same department.

That the dues of the subordinate Granges be transmitted to the secretary of their Pompna Grange quarterly.

That the secretary of each Pomona Grange transmit quarterly, with his report of the segregate membership of all the subordinate Granges of said Pomona Grange, six cents per member to the secretary of the State Grange.

That sach Pomona Grange has power to pass any by-laws for the regulation of itself or subordinate Grange within its jurisdiction, not inconsistent with the tenor and spirit of the rules and regulations of the State or National Granges.

Resolved, secondly, That where there are not four Granges in any county the Granges of such county may unite with those of an adjoining, county to form a Pomona Grange, until such time as said county chall have the required number of subordinate Granges to form its own Pomona Grange.

Bro. Bratton offered a resolution re Treasury for the present to the arranges of the Etate Grange; to the National Grange. Referred to the committee on

Grange. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined the books and youchers of the Treasurer, and found them correct and entirely satisfactery.

The Worthy Master replied to an inquiry as to propositions that had been made by the co-operators of Great Britain to the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States, to establish International co-operation, and gave some interesting statistics as to the existence of the Co-operative Societies of England.

Delegates from Dominicks, Phenix, Honea Path and Liddell Granges were excased after to-night's session from further attendance upon this meeting of the State Grange.

the State Grange,

Bro. W. W. Russell submitted a resolution upon the reduction of the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer, which was referred to the Finance Committee. The committee on resolutions reported favorably upon the resolutions in relation to trafficing in seed cotton and other farm products between sunset and sun-rise, and the report was adopted.

On motion, the Grange adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, at 9

o'clock.

WM. HOOD, Secretary. Third Day.

The Worthy Master called the Grango to order and opened in due form. The Secretary being absent, Bro. Holloway was requested to act as Secretary. Bro. Brown was requested to act as Steward.

The Secretary read several propositions submitted by various phesphate companies, which were received as information.

on motion, the Worthy Master appointed 4 o'clock p. m. for the exemplification of the unwritten word.

The Wortby Secretary appeared and read the minutes of yesterday, which were corrected and confirmed.

The committee on Worthy Master's address reported, and that portion relating to the adoption of the amended set of by laws as submitted by the Worthy Master and Energative Committee was

day.
That portion relating to the encouragement of co-operative stores was considered and adopted.
The hour of 10 o'clock having arrived,

which was set apart as the hour for the installation of officers, Worthy Master Alken installed the newly elected officers, except Bro. A. W. Hamer, Gatekeeper, and Slater Roche, Flora, who were absect.

The consideration of the report of the

The consideration of the report of the Committees on the Worthy Master's address was resumed, with Worthy Master Lipscomb in the chair.

The committee recommend the adoption of amendments one, two and four to the Constitution of the National Grange, and the rejection of amendment three of the same, as has been submitted in the Worthy Master's address for the consideration of the State Grange by order of the National Grange. The report of the committee was adopted.

That portion of the committee's report relative to the matter of Paul Livingston, Master of Witt's Mills Grange, No. 310, who had been charged at the last annual meeting of the State Grange with wanton violation of the Constitution of the National Grange, and whose case had been investigated by a committee and reported upon in the Worthy Master's address, was received as information.

That portion of the committee's report relative to the charge against Graham's Grange for infringing upon the territorial jurisdiction of Grange 568, as submitted by the Worthy Master in his address, excused Graham's Grange upon the greund that they had done all that could be demanded in the premises, and the report was adopted.

The committee further reported that "we feel sure it is the unarimous wish of the Patrons of Husbandry of South Carolina, and of this State Grange, now in session, that the hearty thanks and gratitude of the members of our Order be tendered our retiring Worthy Master for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed sell the duties pertaining to his office, and for his untiring envirance of the Committee of the Committee Report was adopted by a rising vote. To which the retiring Master replied in a few appropriate and well timed romarks.

On motion, the committee on Worthy Master's address was discharged.

romarks.
Ou motion, the committee on Worthy
Master's address was discharged.
Bro. Hood offered the following:

Bro. Hood offered the following:
Whereas, we are informed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, that Mr. Fine, the preprietor of the Hall in which the State Grange is now holding its assistant has dealined to make any charge for its mac further than the amount of the gas bill, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grange be and are hereby voted to Mr. Fine for the generous tender of this hall for our use, and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to him by the Secretary.

Unathinously hospitel.

The Executive Committee submitted a report stating the amounts lest by subordinate Granges in dealing with Farley & Co., of New York, and which losses the State Grange has assumed, to be liquidated by committation of dues and otherwise, to wit: Grange 132, 245; Grange 274, 290.65—total, 530.56.

Committee on resolution of R. M. Simsupon the subject of

BESTOCKING OUR BIVERS with fish, reported, recommending that a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the Legislature upon the submona Grange of an adjoining county, it moriaize the Legislature upon the submittee of this Grange be tendered to Bro. Roche for extending this Grange to hospitality have the effect of increasing the telegraph of Ashley Grange at their meeting in lowing committee appointed by the W. Charleston. Adopted by a rising vote.

our Order upon charges preferred by Worthy Master Aiken, for conduct unbe

coming a Patron in the presence of the State Grange at its last annual session, and in the management of his own and in the management of his own Grange, and misrepresentations to neighboring Granges, as will appear from the report and accompanying papers of the special committee, consisting of Bros. Barton, Dowling and Williams, appointed at the last annual session of this fittle Grange to investigate the conduct of said Livingston; and also from communications received from Willow Grange, No.—

On motion, the roll was called, and the rote for expulsion was given unanimous

following report: That they have examined the books and vouchers of the Bee ctary and find them correct and satisfi

At the last annual session of the State Grange the Secretary was required to dis-charge the duties of the agent of the Central Bureau, with his salary increased to the amount of \$400. The Secretary submits a verbal report, and your committee submit that for the amount of work done the salary was too large, and we suggest that the Secretary be relieved die, at 2:30 a. m., Saurday, February 10. of the duties of this Bureau. Thos. W. Holloway,

Your committee regret to find the State
Grange deeply indebted to the National
Grange, and reccommend that some regulation be adopted requiring the DUES TO THE NATIONAL GRANGE o be paid in preference to all claims ex

cept the necessary expenses incurred dur-ing this annual session of the State Your committee recommend that the ecretary's report be received as informa

And your committee recommend that the Worthy Master be paid his actual traveling expenses when discharging the duties of his office; that the Treasurer be paid an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150,) and the Secretary receive an annual salary of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.)

The report was discussed and consid-The report was discussed and considered scriatim, and adopted by sections and

a whole. Bro. Roche offered the following: WHEREAS, we deem it for the good of the Order that Patrons should meet and exchange views oftener than once a year, and would be benefitted by more frequent assembling together to discuss agricultural and kindred subjects,

Resolved That a meeting of Patrons

Resolved, That a meeting of Patrons be called at some point, to be determined hereafter, in the upper portion of this State, at some time during the summer Executive Committee be requested to ap-point time and place, and to select sub-lects for discussion, and request certain

prothers to prepare essays on said sub-The rules were suspended, the resolu

The rules were suspended, the resolutions were considered and adopted.

The special order was called for, which was the consideration of the amended by-laws as submitted by the Worthy Master and Executive Committee.

No. 3 of the by-laws was so amended as to require the State Grange to meet on the first Tuesday in February, at such place as may be selected by the prayions place as may be selected by the previous annual session, or in their failure to ap-point a place, then at such a place as the Executive Committee might select. In No. 4 the word "thirty" was stricken

In No. 4 the word "thirty" was stricken out, and "fifteen" inserted.

No. 11 was so amended as to require all dues to be paid through the Pomona Granges when organized.

A third section was added to by-law 16, so as to make the Worthy Master Chairman of the Executive Committee.

No. 19 was stricken out, so that applicants are permitted to join any Grange they may choose, and are not confined, as heretofore, to the necessity of joining the Grange nearest to them.

the Grange nearest to them.

No. 22 was amended by inserting the word "the" before the word treasurer, as as to clearly express the idea that there No. 23 was amended by striking out the words "Subordinate Granges" and inserting the word "Members."

No. 24 was amended by inserting the word "Members."

words "and Pomona" after the word "Schordinate," in the first line, so as to require reports of rejections or expulsion from Pomona as well as from Subordinal Granges.

The remaining by-laws were adopte

without alteration or amendment, and the entire set then adopted as amende and as a whole.
On motion, the Grange took a rece for one hour.

The Grange met at 7 p. m., and, o motion, the secretary was instructed teorrect the by-laws as amended before

Bro. Aiken offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, of which the Worthy Master shall be chairman, to prepare and publish rules for the organization of the Pomons Granges.

mona Granges.

Adopted, and the following committee appointed: Bros. A. M. Aiken, Wm. Hood, J. S. Hair and J. E. Roche. On motion of Bro Roche the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Commit tee retain in their possession the bond of the late Bureau Agent at Columbia unti-otherwise ordered by the Store Grange.

INTERNATIONAL CO- ATION. Bro. Alston offered th ollowing: Bro. Alston offered the oblowing: Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the Worthy Easter and four others to be appointed by the chair, shall meet in Charleston at such time as they may find suitable, to consider the subject of International Co-operation as embodied in the report of the committee of the National Grange; to correspond and meet with all similar committees from other State. Granges, and to perfect a scheme through which the Patrons of this State may participate in the benefits of such co-operation; and to open books for the subscription of stock under such rules as may be adopted in conformity with the recommendation of the National Grange, and report to the next meeting of this State

On motion the Worthy Master was re quested to appoint a committee on Inter-national co-operation to whom the above resolution would be referred, with power to, act, the Worthy Master being the chairman of such committee. the Worthy Master appointed Bros. E. L. Boche, D. W. Aiken, B. Alston and J. S. Blichardson.

Richardson.

Bro. E. L. Roche invited the State Grange to hold its next annual meeting in Charleston, and extended them the hospitality of Ashley Grange; where-upon Bro. Russell moved that the next annual meeting of the State Grange beheld in Charleston on the first Russley in February, 1878, at 19 o'clock a, m. Adopted.

Place of the present district telegraph companies and the like, as it will be especially convenient for that class of business.

"Won't the receiving operators have to learn shorthand?"

"Yes, I suppose they will. In our experiments we have generally paused after saying a sentence, to that the receiver had time to write out in long hand." Adopted.

Bro. Hair moved that the thanks of

The committee on resolutions reported, recommending that hereafter, no money except so much as is necessary to defray the expenses of this meeting and necessary exter essee paid out of the treasury until the dues and overduce to the National Grange is paid. Adopted.

The committee on Executive Committee's report submitted the following report: That upon so much as applies to establishing agencies, we deem it unnecessary to make any suggestion, as it has already been acted upon by the Grange. Somuch as applies to the question of immigration we recommend to the earnest consideration of this Grange, and to all the Granges of our Order, and would gladly welcome, me feasible plan to induce immigration.

Xour committee can recommend nothing upon the subject of insurance.

Adopted.
On motion of Bro. Russell, the matter of establishing a Bureau Agency in Columbia was left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Bro. Russell, in the name of Pomona Grange, of Anderson County, extended an invitation to the State Grange to hold its summer meeting at Anderson Court House, whereupon Bro. A. M. Aiken moved to accept the invitation, and the Executive Committee was so informed and instructed to make proper prepara-

PROF. BELL'S TELEPHONE. The Human Voice Carried a Hundred and Forty Miles.

Washington, February 10.

Prof. A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, comes from the staid old city of the witches—Salem. He is professor of "vocal physiology" in the Boston University. About five years ago he first began to think about the possibility of the transmission of sound by telegraph, and the idea took possession of him completely. His invention had so far taken form eighteen months ago, and with the assistance of a practical electrician, Mr. Thomas A. Watson, he began to experiment, using for the purpose a wire octween Boston and Campridge, about two miles long. The success of the invention was to him from the first only a question of time. He had "got it down fine," as the boys say, and the successive experiments were only so many steps to-Washington, February 10. experiments were only so many steps to-ward rendering the instrument practical

The first time the practical success of the telephone was demonstrated to the satisfaction of others were on October 9, 1876, when an experiment was made over the private wire of the Walworth Manuthe private wire of the Walworth Manufacturing Company of Cambridge. The telephone then spoke for itself, and the conversation of the operator in Cambridge could be distinctly heard at the Boston end of the line. An interesting dialogue took place, the speakers talking in their ordinary key. The experiments were continued almost constantly. Prof. Bell and Mr. Watson conducted their operations in the fifth story of a lodging house in Exeter slace, in this city, and ware excet lingly careful, whom they admitted to their rooms. I found my way up there to day, and had an interesting chat with Mr. Watson, who seems to be a bright young man, and is very enthusissic concerning the telephone. He said that Prof. Bell was the sole inventor of the instrument, and no other human bethe instrument, and no other human being had ever tackled the idea. The first

patent was taken out about a year ago, and several had been obtained subsequently. Mr. Watson gave an interesting account of the recent experiments with the machine, most of which have been over the Eastern Railroad Company's wire between Salem and Boston.—The time selected for these experiments is generally the Sabbath day, because there is then less probability of the wire being in use.

One of the experiments which converged One of the experiments, which occur

One of the experiments, which occurred on January 21, was eminently gratifying in its results. Not only every word spoken in Boston, but even the tones and inflexions of the several voices were accurately transmitted and readily recognized by those at the Salem end of the line. Other experiments demonstrated the fact that a lady in Malden could sing "The Last Rose of Summer," and every note could be heard in the room at 5 Exeter place, Boston. The sound was perfectly clear, and had about the same effect as if the listener were at the rear of a concert hall, say one hundred feet away foct as if the listener were at the rear of a concert hall, say one hundred feet away from the singer. Subsequent trials showed that laughter, applause or instrumental music could be equally well transmitted. In the case of the latter, not only the key could be transmitted, but also the quality of the music. A violin could be distinguished from a violoncello.

The greatest distance that has been vanquished by the telephone is 143 miles—from Boston to North Conway, N. H. The most recent improvements made on the instrument de away with batteries altogether, and permanent magnets are

altogether, and permanent magnets are now employed instead, the electric wave used in transmitting the sounds being generated by the voice itself. This is used in transmitting the sounds being generated by the voice itself. This is regarded as a very important step in advance, as the bother and expense of keeping batteries in order has been the greatest drawback to the employment of the instrument for private puposes. The honor of having received the first newsthe instrument for private puposes. The honor of having received the first newspaper dispatch belongs to the Boston Globe. A report of a lecture by Prof. Bell in Salem was transmitted verbally to it last Monday night. This lecture was about the telephone, and in the course of the evening a series of remarkable experiments was made in the presence of the audience. Songs and brief speeches were which greeted Leir reception in Balem was distinctly heard in Boston. Imagine sitting in a hall and hearing a man, eighteen miles away, sing "Hold the

"I haven't the slightest doubt," Mr. Watson said to-day, "that in a few months things will be so that a man can make a lecture here in Boston and be heard by an audience in any part of the

country.;

"De you expect that the telephone will entirely supersede the present system of telegraphing?" I asked.

"Yes, we expectit will, eventually. A company is now forming for the purpose of manufacturing and introducing the liestrument. In time it can't fail to replace the other than the fact and the above the state of the

place the old dot and line alphabet sys-tem entirely. We expect, at first, it will be used mostly or private lines and for city business. It will probably take the place of the present district telegraph companies and the like, as it will be especially convenient for that class of business."

had time to write out in long hand,"

"Mr. Watson remarked that the introduction of the telephone would probably
have the effect of increasing the telegraph

LEGAL ADVERTISINGS AND SER CO. require cash payments for advantages ownered by Executors, Administrators and other fadwineries, and herewith appeal the rates for the collection notices, which was converted to the collection of the collection 

itlention, communications must be accompanied by the true rame and address of the writer. He cocted unquarright cill not be returned; unless the coccasing stamps are furzished to repay the postaging record. hereon.

have to be laid under ground instead of neve to be laid under ground instead of strung on poles. Apropos to singing by telegraph, I saked if it would not save a good deal of expense to our American opera managers. "An American audience could heav Nilscon Patth or any European prims donna, without bringing them across the Atlantic," I suggested. "Just place the receiving machine in the Boston Music Hail, for internal and let the suggestions the line of the stance. stance, and let the songstress put her mouth close to the mouth piece in Paris. London, Vienna or St. Petemburg, and the effect would be the same as if the prima donna herself were present in the flesh."

prima donna herself were present in the flesh."

"Certainly," said Mr. Watson, smiling, "and it would be curious to observe what effect the presence of the voice and absence of the person would have on the critics. Homely singers would probably advance in public esteem, while some of the beautiful cantatrices might spfier a corresponding set-back when their voices were judged on their merits."

No trial has yet been made, however, of the transmission of sounds to so great a distance as across the Atlantic. Mr. Watson said that as far as they had been able to ascertain, there seemed to be a limit to the distance over which the sounds could be made to travel, but he expressed himself as confident that in due time any given distance could be annihilated. "We have in fact," he added, "talked through a wive arranged to give an artificial resistance equal to 40,000 ohms, which is more resistance, then the entire length of the Atlantic cable would offer. But there are other obstacles to be overcome in order to transmit the offer. But there are other obstacles to be overcome in order to transmit the sound of the voice correctly to such a distance as that. Prof. Bell and I are constantly at work here persecting the system you see. When a favorable opportunity offers, we shall try and have a practical test over one of the transatlantic cables."

The wonderful little instrument of whose future value to civilization the

The wondering interest of the inventor is so sanguine, comists of a powerful compound permanent magnet, to the poles of which are attached ordinary. the poles of which are attached ordinary telegraphic coils of insulated wire. In front of the poles, surrounded by these coils of wire, is a disphragm of fron. A mouthpiece, whose function is to converge the sound upon this disphragm, substantially completes the arrangement. The operation of the instrument is thus described by Prof. Bell! The motion of steel or iron in front of the poles of a magnet creates a current of electricity in coils surrounding the poles of the magnet, and the duration of this current of electricity coincides with the duration of the tricity coincides with the duration of the motion of the steel or iron moved or vibbrated in the proximity of the magnet.

When the human voice causes the diagram. phragm to vibrate, electrical undulations are induced in the coils around the magare induced in the coils around the mag-nets precisely similar to the undulations of the air produced by the voice. The coils are connected with the line wire, and the undulations induced in them travel through the wire, and passing through the coils of another instrument of similar construction at the other end of similar construction at the other end of the line, are again resolved into air undulations by the diaphragm of this instrument. The voltaic battery is entirely dispensed with. The line wire may be of any given length, provided the insulation be good. Prof. Bell further says that soft tones can be heard across the wires even more distinctly than loud utterances, even a whisper being audible.

Preparation of Manure.

Perhaps the time will never come, when we can dispense antirely with the use of commercial fertilizers. In Europe use of commercial fertilizers. In Europe and in the Northern States, where the keeping of stock and making of barnyard manure have, from time immemorial, been regarded as the road to enccessful farming, the use of commercial fertilizers is rapidly and steadily on the increase. The South on the other hand is wisely retrenching in this direction, by utilizing materials on the farm, which mixed with cheap commercial fertilizers, render them equal in value to the most costly. We refer to composts of cotton seed and scid phosphate, which cost very little more than haif as much as ammoniated phosphates of the same agricultural value. As another step in the same direction, we suggest that composts of cotton seed and ashes may be made, to demise still further the purchasing materials. demise still further the purchasing materials obtainable only beyond the limits rials obtainable only beyond the limits of the farm. These composts should be made exactly like those with acid phosphate, adding to eight bashels of green cotton seed the same amount of unleached ashes—mixing the two thereorghly—wetting and trampling them well, that they may got slowly and steadily. Rotten cotton seed and decomposed stable manure would be unsuitable for state manure would be thest to use nothing but green seed and ashes, The quantities above named would be a moderate manuring—start equal to that amount of phospice compost which contains one hundred pounds of acid

phosphate.

If all the ashes on a farm are carefully husbanded during the whole year, enough can be secured to manure quite a number of acres of land.

more than five or six feet square, and three or four feet high, and as it burns down throw on more bones and wood un-til all the bones are burned. If too great heet is generated and the air is excluded (an it will be in the catte of a large pile) a part of the phosphate of the hones will be vaporized, driven off and lost. After be vaporized, driven off and lost. After burning, the bones can be readily pulverized or broken in small pieces randy for composting. In this compost cotton seed, alone and bone may be used, or stable manure in conjunction with the cotton seed. If cotton seed alone are used, max intimately with eight bushels of seed, one hundred and fifty pounds of bones, wet the mixture thoroughly, and tramp well to insure moderate, steady putrefactive formentation. If desired, use four bushels of seed and four of stable maxima in place of eight of seed, and proceed in the same manner as above. It is all imin place of eight of seed, and proceed in the same manner as above. It is all important that the mass should be thorself oughly wet throughout, as the solubility of the bones depends upon the presence of substances which can only be generalted by the rotting of the seed of manure. This compost should be made at least two to three months before planting time. Six months would be better atill. The quantities nearly show will manure quantities named above will manure, moderately, one acre of land.

- The obituary of a book agent says: He was a man of marked composure of manner." Marriage is described by a French

— Murriage is described by a French cynic as a tiresome book with a very fine preface.

— A witt writer has observed, with much trul, that every man a, in a sense, three different men. In the first place he is the man he thinks himself to be;

in the second place he is the man other persons think him to be; and, finally, he is the man that he really is.